conspicuous service to Great Britain during the conquest of Palestine in 1917-18. (His sister, Sarah Aaronson, was killed for that reason by the Turks.) Aaronson, who founded the Agricultural Experimental Station near the ruins of the Crusading castle at Athlit, discovered in Palestine "wild wheat", which has been used extensively in the United States and elsewhere to strengthen the cultivated plant. More sensational were the discoveries of Fritz Haber, the chemical genius whose investigations (as has been seen above, p. 177) notably assisted Germany between 1914 and 1918, but whom an ungrateful Fatherland compelled to die in exile after the advent of the National-Socialist Regime. His greatest service to mankind was his discovery of the method of the fixation of nitrogen—the production, that is, of synthetic ammonia from the nitrogen in the atmosphere. Prom this, nitrates for fertilisation could be extracted, and were hence made available to the world in unlimited quantity. Thus was obviated the risk which serious thinkers, such as Sir William Brookes, once voiced, that when the deposits of natural fertilisers were exhausted, the world would be faced with starvation.

It must be added that the use of potash for agricultural purposes was due in the first instance to the activity of the German Jew Adolf Frank. He collaborated in his later years with the young Nicodem Caro, whose discovery of cyanamide, the first synthetic nitrogenous fertiliser, and new methods for the production of hydrogen are similarly of considerable importance for the development of scientific agriculture.

These discoveries were carried a stage further by

Jacob G. Lipman, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the Rutgers University in the U.S.A., whose principal work has been centred upon the determination of the nature of the chemical action produced by bacteria in making both organic and inorganic components of soils available for food. The bacteria which he has turned loose on the farms of the world, it is said, have more